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NEW MAPS.

AFRICA.

ABYSSINIA.—Sketch map showing the routes of W. N. McMillan's expedition, 1904. By B. H. Jessen. Scale, 1:1,000,000, or 15.78 statute miles to an inch. *Geog. Jour.*, Feb., 1905, London.

The route crossed, from north to south, the upper portions of the rivers which form the Sobat. This region is in southwestern Abyssinia. The journey extended about 140 miles from N. to S., the southern 90 miles being practically unexplored. The map contains considerable new data relating to the upper part of the Sobat basin. Hill features along the route are indicated, and the scale permits many notes on the floral and hydrographic aspects of the country. The map is from a prismatic compass survey, and is adjusted to the longitude of Taufikia, on the White Nile.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.—Karte von Deutsch-Ostafrika (Sheet F 4 Gawiyo). By M. Moisel. Scale, 1:300,000, or 4.73 statute miles to an inch. *Mitt. aus den deutsch. Schutzgeb.* Vol. 18, No. 1, 1905. Berlin.

The 21st sheet of this official map to appear. The whole map will contain 29 sheets, and 4 of the 8 yet to be published are now being prepared. The sheet covers the part of German East Africa between 8° 30'-10° S. Lat. and 34°-36° E. Long., lying to the N.E. and E. of Lake Nyassa. It is an excellent specimen of cartography, based upon a large amount of original material. It illustrates the remarkable progress the Germans are making in the more minute study of this part of Africa. Seven years ago the only information upon which a map of this region could have been based was the route maps of Joseph Thomson (1879), Steward (1880), Giraud (1883), Johnston (1889), Wissmann, and Dr. Bumiller (1893). Their reports and maps were very important as the first information concerning a new region, but, on account of an unavoidable roughness of execution and paucity of details, they were not of the highest value, and their interest is now chiefly historical.

Seven years later the present map is the result of 63 surveys large and small, and a series of sketches of plans, the work of 29 travellers. The 63 surveys include about 650 sheets of mother maps on scales of a half mile to a little over a mile to an inch. All the surveys were made by officers in the German East African service, and the work has been done without expense to the State, excepting for the necessary instruments. The present sheet is based upon the exact determination of the geographic co-ordinates of 137 different points, and it gives a clear idea of the orographic and hydrographic conditions in this comparatively elevated region. Scattered through it are considerable areas that are not yet studied in detail; but, on the whole, this portion of German East Africa is now one of the best-mapped parts of the tropical area. This sheet will be all the more serviceable because the region it represents, together with that shown in sheet "Iringa" adjoining it to the N. (already published), is believed to present special advantages for white colonization.

UGANDA.—Ripon Falls. Scale, 1:6,000, or 500 feet to an inch. Survey Department, Cairo, 1904.

A plan of the outlet of Victoria Nyanza. A broad channel leads out of the lake for about 1,000 feet, where it suddenly narrows between two promontories, and the water pours over Ripon Falls in three channels, which are parted from one another

by rocky ridges. There the Nile begins. The main volume of water passes over the falls by the western opening. The actual drop over Ripon Falls is five metres (about 18.3 feet). Illustrates Sir William Garstin's *Report upon the Basin of the Upper Nile*.

UGANDA.—Sketch map of part of Unyoro. From a route-traverse by Capt. R. C. R. Owen. Scale, 1:500,000, or 7.9 statute miles to an inch. *Geog. Jour.*, March, 1905.

The routes of Capt. Owen extended through the region between the Albert Nyanza on the west and the Victoria Nile on the east and north. Distances were measured by pacing and the route-traverse was carried out with prismatic compass. A mass of *sudd* is shown at the entrance of the Victoria Nile into the Albert Nyanza.

AMERICA.

UNITED STATES.—Geologic Atlas of the United States.

No. 118. Greeneville Folio. Tennessee—North Carolina. Area, 963 square miles. Between parallels 36° — $36^{\circ} 30'$ N. Lat. and meridians 82° $30'$ — 83° W. Long. Two of the chief divisions of the Appalachian Province are represented in this quadrangle. The Appalachian Mountains occupy about 100 square miles in the southeast part of it, and the remainder lies in the Great Valley. Tributaries of the Tennessee River drain the region. Scale, 1:125,000, or 1.9 statute miles to an inch. Contour interval, 100 feet.

No. 117. Casselton-Fargo Folio. North Dakota—Minnesota. Area, about 1,640 square miles. Between parallels 46° $30'$ — 47° N. Lat. and meridians 96° $30'$ — $97^{\circ} 30'$ W. Long. Fargo (population, about 10,000), the largest city of North Dakota and the centre of trade for the Red River Valley, is in the eastern part of the area. This region shows a typical section across the valley of the Red River, including a small extent of prairie upland on the west. It also includes the eastern margin of the Cretaceous artesian basin, where the water-bearing formations rise to within 200—300 feet of the surface, and are most easily studied through the deep wells. Within this area also are found the water horizons, yielding only tubular or dug wells, that are the only source of water supply over a large part of eastern North Dakota and western Minnesota. The entire region is so flat that, even with a contour interval of only 20 feet, few contours appear except along the uplands of the west and south.

UNITED STATES.—Map of Washington showing Mean Total Precipitation. By Henry Landes. Scale, 47 statute miles to an inch. U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, 1905.

Illustrates a preliminary report on the underground waters of Washington (Water-Supply and Irrigation Paper, No. 111). Isohyetal curves show the amount of annual precipitation in all parts of the State, and the contrasts between one part and another may be seen at a glance. The rate of precipitation steadily declines from the extreme west, where the curves show annual rainfall of from 100 to 85 inches, to about the 120th meridian, where it ranges from 10 to 15 inches, and then increases to 20—25 inches in the eastern tier of counties.

UNITED STATES.—Forest Density and Land Classification, Northern New Hampshire. Scale, $5\frac{1}{2}$ statute miles to an inch. Bureau of Forestry, Bulletin No. 55, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, 1905.

Illustrates a monograph by Alfred K. Chittenden on Forest Conditions of Northern New Hampshire. The map includes the entire White Mountain region.

Ten tints show the estimated amount of lumber-yield per acre for the hard and soft woods, the agricultural lands (which are chiefly confined to the river valleys), the burns (small streams), and the waste and barren lands. Contours of elevation are introduced from the Government topographic sheets.

PERU.—Provincia de Cajabamba. Scale, 1:500,000, or 7.8 statute miles to an inch. *Boletín del Cuerpo de Ingenieros de Minas del Perú*, No. 19, 1905. Lima.

Shows all the mining enterprises of the province, and distinguishes the coal from the metal-producing mines.

ASIA.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.—Overzichtskaart van Java en Madoera (8 sheets). Scale, 1:500,000, or 7.8 statute miles to an inch. Topographic Bureau, Batavia, 1905. (Price, 8 guilders.)

An admirable product on a scale sufficiently large to show most information that is commonly presented cartographically. Marshes, plains, and hill regions are differentiated, wagon roads, footpaths, railroads, lighthouses, anchorages in the roadsteads, and reefs and rocks alongshore are among the kinds of information given. Heights are in metres, and place-marks indicate the political status of each town, as the capital of a residency, district, etc.

Mountains are shown in wash colours with considerable effect. Five cable lines start from the east end of Java for various points. The meridian of Batavia is used, which makes the maps less convenient for general use than might be desired.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.—Overzichtskaart van Atjeh en Onderhoorigheden (16 sheets). Scale, 1:2,000,000, or 31.56 statute miles to an inch. Topographic Bureau, Batavia, 1903.

The scale shows clearly the small areas which have been topographically surveyed, the levels being denoted by contours with 25-metre intervals. Most of the region, however, is practically white, and the information given would have been just as intelligible on a smaller scale. The special purpose of the map is to show administrative districts and their subdivisions for the use of the Government staff.

WESTERN HIMALAYAS.—Sketch map showing the route of the Bullock Workman Expedition from Srinagar to the sources of the Chogo Lungma Glacier. 1902-3. Scale, 1,750,000, or 11.83 statute miles to an inch. With inset showing the Chogo Lungma, Alchori, Hoh Lumba, and Sosbon glaciers surveyed by the Expedition, on a scale of 1:250,000, or 3.9 statute miles to an inch. *Geog. Jour.*, March, 1905, London.

These maps are from a plane-table survey by Mr. B. H. M. Hewett, corrected by Dr. and Mrs. Workman, and adjusted to the Indian Government Survey. An excellent idea is given of this complex of great glaciers and their feeding-grounds. The highest point attained, 23,394 feet, on Pyramid Peak, a little over 1,000 feet below its summit, was reached by ascending Basin Glacier, one of the feeders of Chogo Lungma.

OCEANIA.

PACIFIC OCEAN.—Insel Guam. Scale, 1:225,000, or 3.5 statute miles to an inch. *Petermann. Mitteil.*, No. 2, 1905. Justus Perthes, Gotha.

The map is based upon the U. S. Surveys, 1901-2, and has been reduced from our Hydrographic Office chart of last year. Brown tints indicate the hill features; heights and the soundings in San Luis d'Apra Harbour are indicated in metres. Native paths and drainage are shown, and the map is a good generalisation of the recent survey work.

ATLASES.

STIELER'S HAND-ATLAS.—*Neue neunte Lieferungs-Ausgabe.* 100 Karten in Kupferstich. Parts 41 and 42. Justus Perthes, Gotha, 1905. (Price, 60 pf. for each Part containing two map sheets.)

Especial interest in this instalment of the atlas attaches to No. 5, the North Polar Chart, and No. 6, the South Polar Chart, both by H. Habenicht. The latitudinal scale of the Arctic sheet is 1:20,000,000, or 315.6 statute miles to an inch, which is double the scale of the Antarctic sheet. Both charts, especially the North Polar, show many contrasting colours, that not only define sharply the information presented, but also increase the attractive appearance of the maps. Many changes from the sheets they supersede are, of course, observed. In both charts the routes of explorers have the colours assigned to their mother countries, and two colours are given to British routes, one showing routes before and the other during the Nineteenth Century.

The greatest changes in the North Polar chart have been produced by Peary's survey in the extreme north of Greenland, Sverdrup's discoveries west of Ellesmere Land and Grant Land, the Scandinavian surveys of parts of the coast of east Greenland, and the work of Jackson, Nansen, and the Duke of the Abruzzi in Franz Josef Land, which has completely changed the earlier ideas as to the extent and distribution of land in this archipelago.

An innovation on the South Polar chart is the distribution of seaweed, which girdles the Antarctic waters north of the 60th parallel. This beautiful chart shows very clearly the inroads that have been made in unknown Antarctica by the expeditions beginning with Larsen's cruise and that of the *Belgica*. The numerous insets in both charts on a larger scale give many details of the results of recent Polar discovery. The name West Antarktis (West Antarctica) is here first attached to the part of the continent that widens out south of Graham Land.

The other two sheets are 3 and 4 of the German Empire, on a scale of 1:1,500,000, or 23.67 statute miles to an inch. They are a revision by C. Scherrer of the late C. Vogel's well-known map of Germany in this atlas.

ATLAS UNIVERSEL DE GÉOGRAPHIE.—*Ouvrage commencé par M. Vivien de Saint-Martin et continué par Fr. Schrader.* No. 46, Asie en 10 Feuilles (Feuille 1, Asie Mineure et Caucaside). Scale, 1:5,000,000, or 78.9 statute miles to an inch. Librairie Hachette et Cie, Paris, 1903.

This is Sheet 1 of the 10-sheet map of western central, eastern, and southern Asia, including all of it except Siberia, which has already appeared. As in all the previous sheets of this atlas, the work of the geographer and cartographer is of the highest quality. No one skilled in map-reading can examine the sheet without pleasure. The Caucasus Mountains and the ranges of northern Persia would test the skill of the most expert map engravers; and it is not too much to say that the orographical aspects of these regions are here defined with wonderful clearness and intelligence, as far as explorers and surveyors have supplied the essential data. A small omission that may easily be remedied is the absence of the minus sign before the figures 26 in the Caspian Sea to indicate that its surface lies 26 metres below the level of the Black Sea. All the Turkish, Persian, and Russian geographical terms employed on the map are defined.